Learn to Chainmail in 24 Hours or Less!
Introducing...

Chainmail Made Easy

Jeff Baker

Table of Contents

Preface
HOURS 1-2: What Tools and Materials Do I Need?
HOURS 3-6: How Do I Make My Own Rings?
HOURS 7-9: How Do I Weave Rings?
HOURS 10-24: How do I Practice?
PROJECT: Euro 4-in-1 Bracelet
Where Do I Learn More About Chainmailling?
Other Books in the Series

Chainmail Made Easy

Learn to Chainmail in 24 Hours or Less!

by Jeff Baker

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Preface

Welcome to “ **Chainmail Made Easy: Learn to Chainmail in 24 Hours or Less!** ”, the introductory volume in the **Chainmail Made Easy** series, where you’re about to pick up the ancient art of chainmailling in 24 hours or less! Yes, you really can learn the basics of how to chainmail within a day. You’ll need a few simple tools that you may already have or will need to purchase at your local home improvement store along with some welding filler wire and you’ll soon be on your way.

This volume focuses on getting you up and chainmailing as fast as possible. It’ll zero in on the absolute minimum you’ll need to start weaving within 24 hours as outlined below:

- The tools and materials you’ll need
- Wrapping wire into coils with a coiling jig you’ll build
- Cutting rings from the coils you wound
- Weaving one of the most common and easiest weaves from detailed graphic instructions
- Practicing the weave learned with three different exercises

You should confidently be weaving chainmail pieces by the end of your first day following these simple and easy-to-follow instructions.

If, by the end of the day, you’re thoroughly hooked and wish to learn more about chainmailling including the history of chain mailing, learning a dozen or so more weaves, a dozen real projects, tips and tricks, chainmail terms defined, and much more, you’ll find the next two volumes in this series listed in the Other Books in the Series section with links.

Happy Mailling!

Jeff Baker

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HOURS 1-2: What Tools and Materials Do I Need?

The tools you'll need will depend a lot upon what tools you already have. Below is a list of those you'll need to get started along with the materials you'll need to make your rings.

> **Important:** *Please read through the entire set of instructions* ***before*** *making any tool purchases. Some tools might not be needed based on which options you choose during the ring coiling and making processes OR you may already own the tools required.*

Feel free to make appropriate substitutions if you already own a tool that can do the same job. As long as your tool will do what's needed in these instructions, you'll be fine.

Tools (qty and item)

- **2 - 4" - 6" linesman pliers**

- Linesman pliers are a heavy duty, wide nosed pliers with teeth. They provide an excellent grip on rings but can scratch them because of their teeth. They are perfect for beginners just learning because of their grip.
- A 4" to 6" pair of pliers is ideal to work with rings in the size you'll be making, 1/4" diameter. Larger pliers *can* be used but they become bulky when working with rings of this size.

- Below is a comparison of 6" linesman pliers to 4" giving you an

indication of the size difference.

- If you can't find linesman in the recommended sizes then you can use two pairs of **Slip-joint pliers** in a similar size. Slip-joint pliers adjust to two jaw opening sizes, one smaller and one larger. Use the smallest opening setting. Keep in mind you run into the possibility of the pliers slipping into the larger size while using.

- **1 - 6” - 8” diagonal cutters OR 6”-8” bolt cutters**

■ Diagonal cutters - A curved blade pliers-like tool. The bladed ends come to a point and are perfect for snipping wire. One side is mostly flat showing the cutting edges while the other is concave.

■ Bolt cutters - A tool used for cutting chains, padlocks, bolts or wire. The blades on both sides are straight, coming to a point.

- Whether diagonal or bolt cutters, it's important to use the larger size, 6 to 8 inch, in order to give you the proper leverage to cut 16 gauge (1/16"-.063") rings off a coil. With smaller cutters it's very hard on your hands to try to cut each ring off.

- **Variable speed, reversible electric drill**

- A variable speed, reversible electric drill is needed to coil wire on the mandrel. The variable speed is very important because you'll need to control how fast the mandrel spins.
- A single speed is too fast for the control you'll need. Reversing will come in when you've coiled the whole mandrel and need to release tension before cutting the coil off it.

- **1/16" drill bit (IF using the Hole Method on the mandrel)**

- Used to drill a hole through the side of the mandrel (a 1/4" metal rod). It's recommended that you use one of the following types of drill bits designed for drilling into metal.
- They are in order from cheapest to most expensive and least effective to most effective:

○ High-speed steel (HSS)

○ Titanium coated HSS

○ Carbide-Tipped steel

- Cobalt steel

- **Hack saw (to cut the metal mandrel and for the Slot Method on the mandrel)**
- The metal rod you'll purchase to make your mandrel usually comes in lengths starting at 3 feet. You'll only need 18" so you'll need to cut that length from the main rod. A hack saw is a great tool to cut through soft metal.

- **400 or greater grit metal sand paper**
- This will be used to lightly sand the finished mandrel to allow the wire to grip better while winding.

- **Optional (but highly recommended)**
- **Heavy duty glove** (leather work glove)
- I *cannot stress enough* the importance of using a heavy duty leather glove when coiling and cutting off coils. A coil is under a lot of wound tension and if cut off before releasing that tension it will rapidly spin in the opposite direction including the cut end which can slice you open if you're not careful and wearing protection.

- Vise
  - A vise is extremely useful for many things but comes in very handy for holding the mandrel tightly while cutting the section off the larger length, while drilling a hole through it, to hold the wire while coiling, or sawing a slot in one end for coiling.

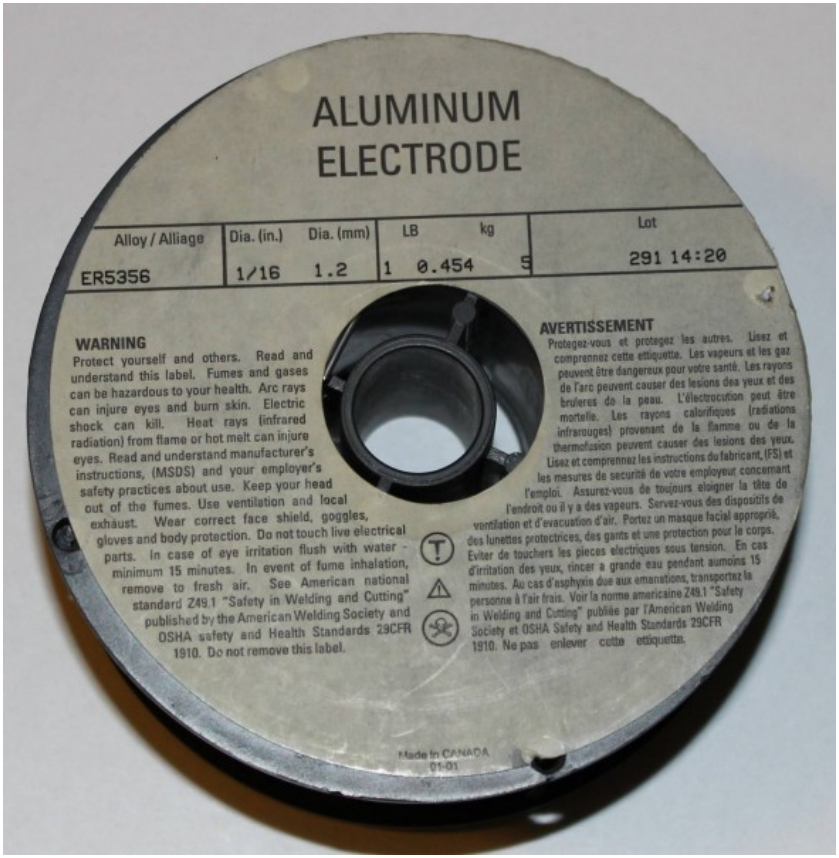
- Smooth cut metal file
  - Cutting the mandrel with a hack saw tends to leave some burrs on

the end and these will need to be filed down.

Materials

- For making Rings
- A 1/4” diameter metal rod - usually comes in 36” lengths but you’ll cut off 18” for the mandrel. Typically the end of the rod will be colored **blue** to indicate 1/4” diameter.

- 1/16” (.063”) aluminum welding filler wire
  - Usually comes in 1 lb spools but might me slightly larger, .068”, or slightly smaller, .063”, or in between. This is fine. When drilling the mandrel hole you’ll just need to widen it slightly if larger. If slightly smaller, it’ll fit in the hole already.
  - This is a bright aluminum alloy, 5356, that’s solid so make sure you don’t get the kind that has a flux core. You might need to contact a welding supplier if you can’t find it at a home improvement store in their welding section.
  - Wire diameter is also known as gauge. There are three different types of gauge systems. The 1/16” (.063”) wire is about 16 gauge wire.
  - This is NOT welding *rods* but is welding filler wire on a spool. Welding rods will not work for making rings.


ALUMINUM
ELECTRODE
Alloy / Alliage
ER5356
Dia. (in.)
1/16
Dia. (mm)
1.2
LB
1
kg
0.454
5
Lot
291 14:20
WARNING
Protect yourself and others. Read and understand this label. Fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health. Arc rays can injure eyes and burn skin. Electric shock can kill. Heat rays (infrared radiation) from flame or hot melt can injure eyes. Read and understand manufacturer's instructions, (MSDS) and your employer's safety practices about use. Keep your head out of the fumes. Use ventilation and local exhaust. Wear correct face shield, goggles, gloves and body protection. Do not touch live electrical parts. In case of eye irritation flush with water - minimum 15 minutes. In event of fume inhalation, remove to fresh air. See American national standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" published by the American Welding Society and OSHA safety and Health Standards 29CFR 1910. Do not remove this label.
AVERTISSEMENT
Protegez-vous et protegez les autres. Lisez et comprennez cette etiquette. Les vapeurs et les gaz peuvent être dangereux pour votre santé. Les rayons de l'arc peuvent causer des lesions des yeux et des bruleres do la peau. L'électrocution peut être mortelle. Les rayons calorifiques (radiations infrarouges) provenant de la flamme ou de la thermofusion peuvent causer des lesions des yeux. Lisez et comprennez les instructions du fabricant, (FS) et les mesures de securité de votre employeur concernant l'emploi. Assurez-vous de toujours eloigner la tête de l'endroit ou il y a des vapeurs. Servez-vous des dispositifs de ventilation et d'evacuation d'air. Portez un masque facial approprié, des lunettes protectrices, des gants et une protection pour le corps. Eviter de toucher les pieces électriques sous tension. En cas d'irritation des yeux, rincer a grande eau pendant aumoins 15 minutes. Au cas d'asphyxie due aux emanations, transportez la personne à l'air frais. Voir la norme americaine Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" publiée par l'American Welding Society et OSHA Safety and Health Standards 29CFR 1910. Ne pas enlever cette etiquette.
Made in CANADA
01-01

HOURS 3-6: How Do I Make My Own Rings?

In this section you'll learn how to construct the mandrel and how to cut off individual rings from your coils. In the long run, this is by far the cheapest way to acquire rings. And in order to get up and mailling in 24 hours or less, it's the method that'll be taught.

However, if you lack the time, tools, construction skills, work space, or can't find the correct size welding filler wire locally; **you can purchase ready-cut rings** .

Of course this means you **cannot** get up and mailing within 24 hours but that's a decision you'll need to make for yourself.

> **Important:** *Welding filler wire in this wire size, 1/16"(.063"), is difficult to find outside of welding supply companies and even then you usually have to purchase 20 lbs or more. Mostly you'll find .030" or .035" diameter wire. Unfortunately this wire size is too small for the 1/4" rings you'll be making so purchasing small quantities of pre-cut rings will be your only option.*

Purchasing Rings (if circumstances dictate this option)

There are quite a few websites where you can purchase rings in all sorts of sizes, metals, and colors. The one recommend for those of you needing to purchase rings is:

- Lone Star Maille (http://lonestarmaille.storenvy.com/)

While not the biggest supplier of rings nor do they have a huge variety, they are inexpensive and shipping is fast! The rings you'll want to purchase for this book are *1/4"-16 gauge bright aluminum rings* . The direct link is below:

- 1/4"-16 saw-cut bright aluminum rings (http://lonestarmaille.storenvy.com/products/4858543-16-gauge-1-4-id-saw-cut-bright-aluminum-rings-chain-mail-chainmail-ch)

For other suppliers with a much larger selection of ring sizes, metals, colors, and tools, please refer to the other **two volumes** of

this series found at the end of this book in the Other Books in the Series section.

Construct a Mandrel to Cut Your Rings

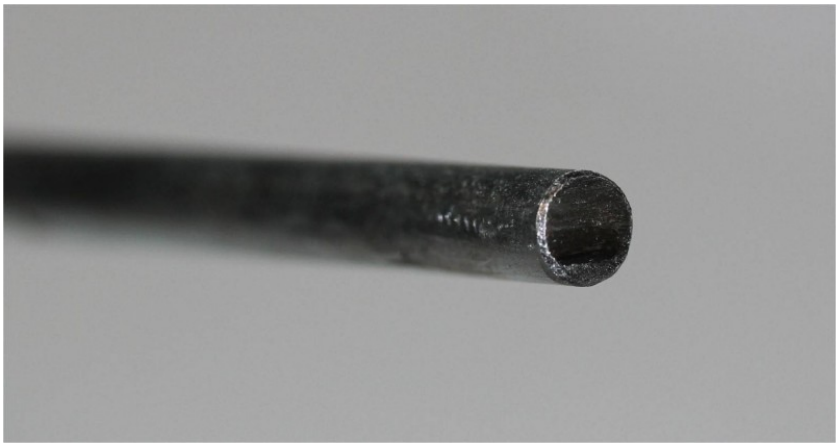
In this section you'll be making your mandrel, coiling your wire, and then cutting your rings off the coils. These are all the major things to do before you can start weaving rings for the practice projects.

Making the Mandrel

The mandrel is at the heart of making rings. It's used to coil wire into the correct diameter coils which you'll then cut off individual rings to weave into projects. It's simply a metal rod of the correct diameter for the rings size you want to make.

1. Measure an 18" long section on the 1/4" metal rod and cut off with your hack saw or other appropriate metal cutting saw.

2. Using a smooth cut metal file, smooth down any sharp burrs on the cut end. You can also slightly round the circular edges as shown.



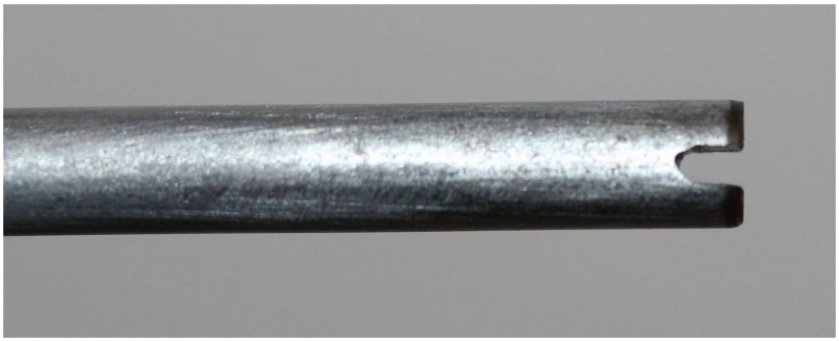
3. Decide on the type of wire-holding method you'll use on the mandrel. You can either drill a 1/16" hole through one end or cut a 1/8" deep slot in the top of one end or both.

   My preference is *both* methods as it gives more flexibility when coiling. However, the Slot Method is much easier to cut than trying to drill a very small hole through the curved side of the mandrel and it makes it easier to take off the coil once you're done wrapping the wire around it.

   Slot Method

1. If possible, secure one end of the mandrel in a vise so it's firmly held in place.

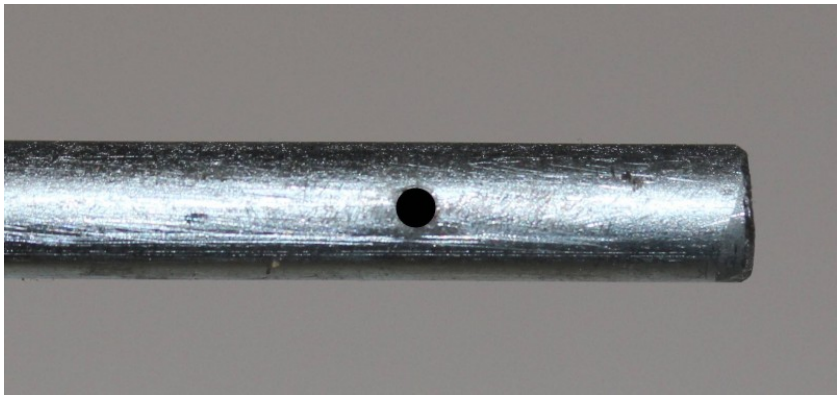
2. Using your hack saw slowly cut a 1/8" deep cut along the top diameter of the mandrel.



Hole Method

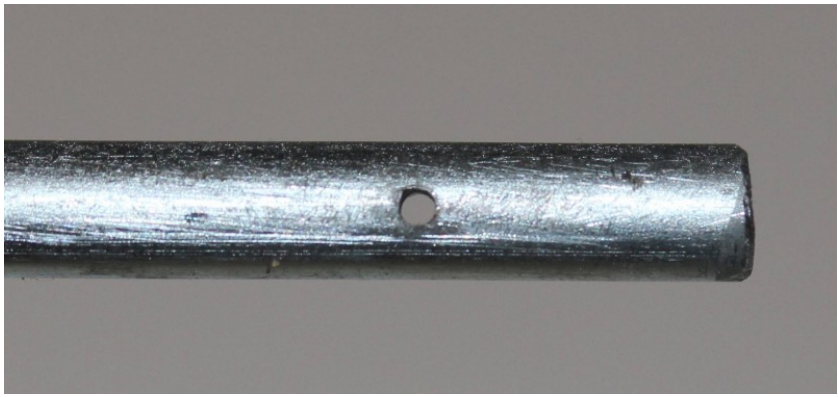
1. If possible, secure one end of the mandrel in a vise so it's firmly held in place.

2. Mark a spot on one side of the mandrel about 1/2" to 3/4" from one end.



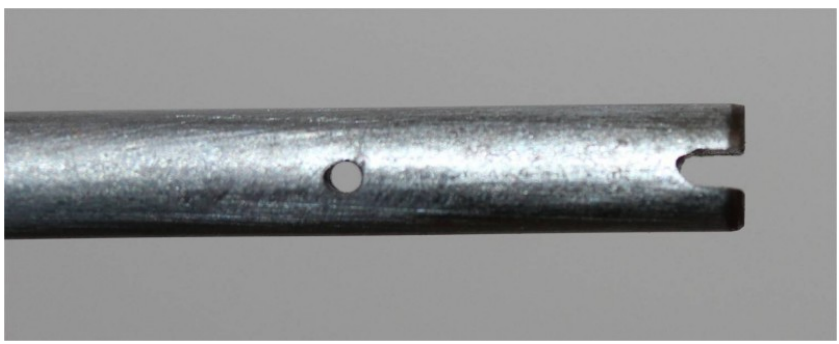
3. **Optional:** Using a metal awl or large nail, gently hammer a starting point at the mark for the drill bit. This helps keep the drill bit from sliding off the curved surface when first drilling.

4. Drill a 1/16" hole completely through the mandrel at the point marked in step 2. It's ***highly recommended*** that you use a vise to hold the mandrel while drilling because you're drilling a very small hole in a small diameter curved metal rod and the drill bit will tend to slide off.



Both Methods

1. Follow the instructions for the Slot Method .
2. Then on the same end, follow the instructions for the Hole Method .



Lightly sand the entire length of the mandrel with 400 grit or greater sand paper. This will help the wire grip the rod as you're winding it.

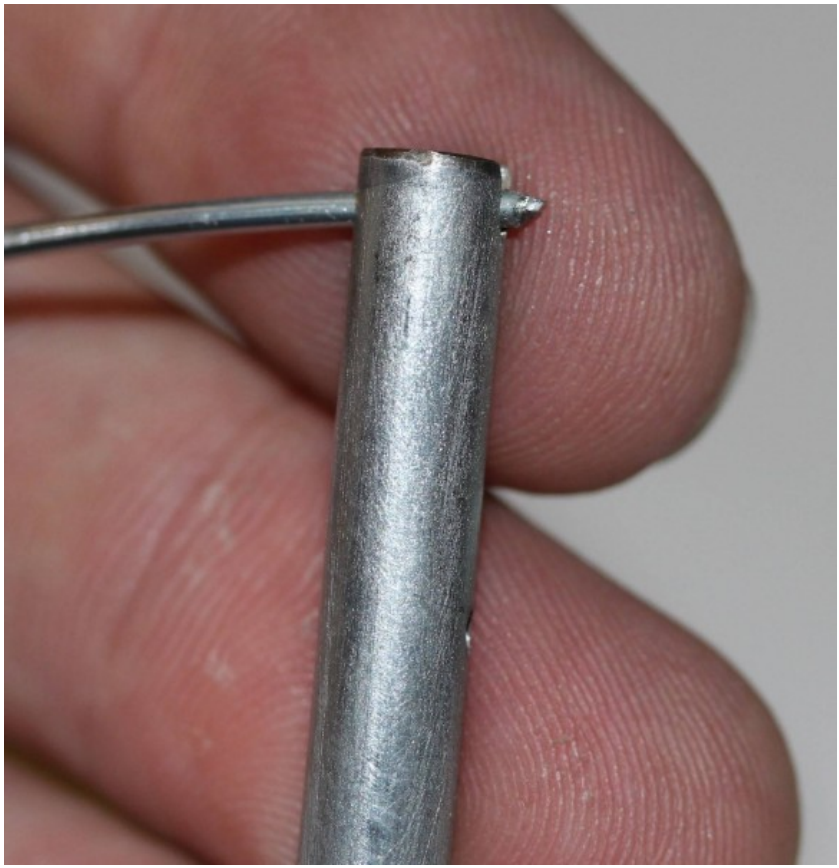
Coiling Your Wire

Next you'll wrap the wire into coils that'll then be cut to make rings. You'll want to take this process slowly. It's very easy to ruin a coil by running the drill too fast which spreads out the windings (making them useless) instead of being tightly coiled next to each other.

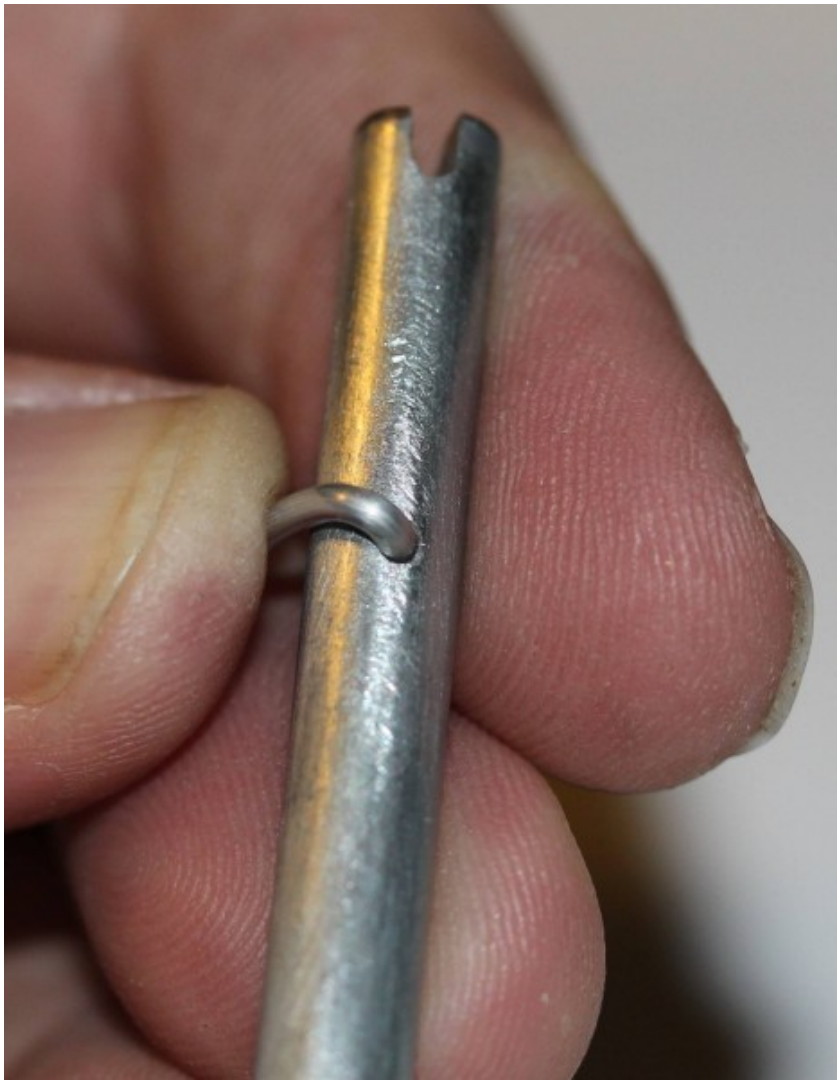
1. Insert the non-slotted or non-drilled end of the mandrel

into your drill chuck and tighten.

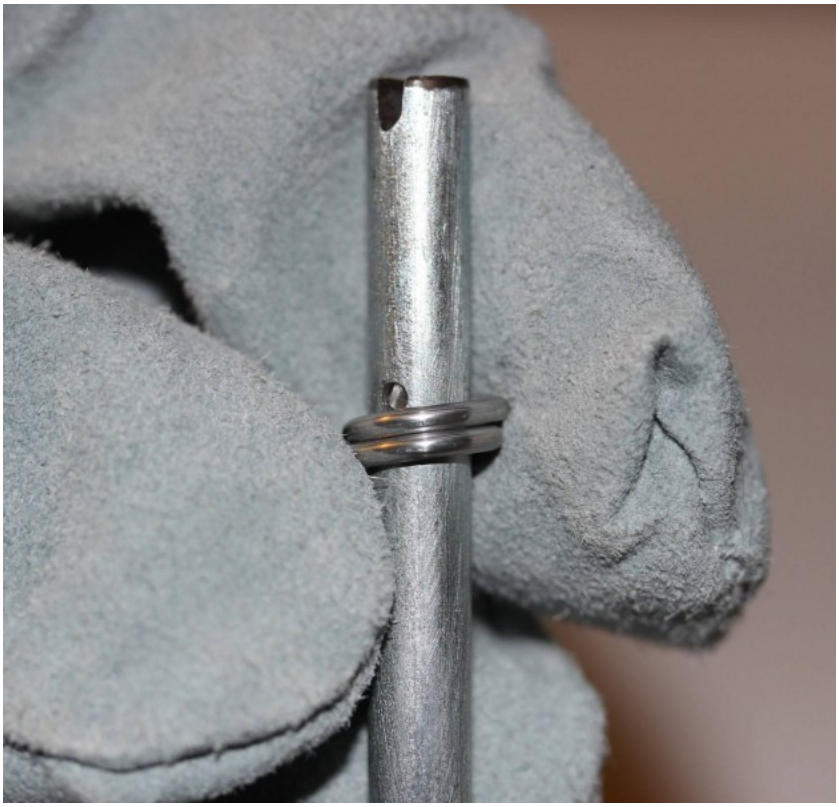
2. Insert one end of the wire into the drilled hole or through the slot until it slightly pokes out the other end.



3. Bend the wire down and slightly around the mandrel in the reverse direction the drill normally spins. Looking at the picture, the mandrel will rotate clockwise when winding so you'll bend the wire around the mandrel counter-clockwise.

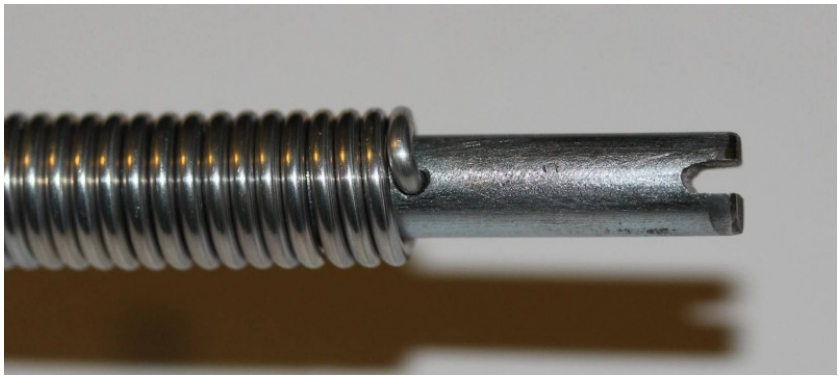


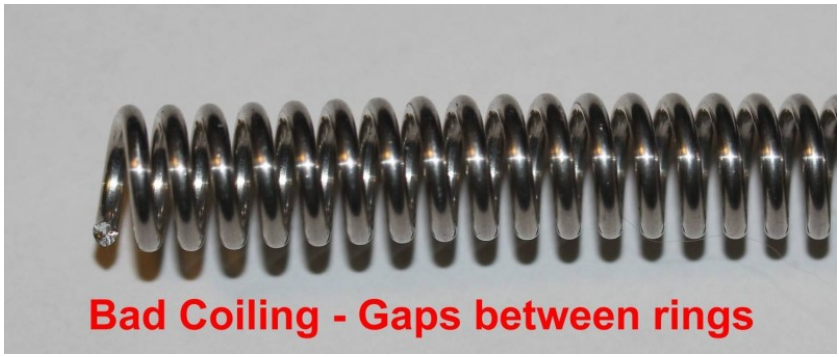
4. Put a glove on your left hand and hold the wire near the mandrel with your thumb. If you're left-handed, put the glove on your right hand.



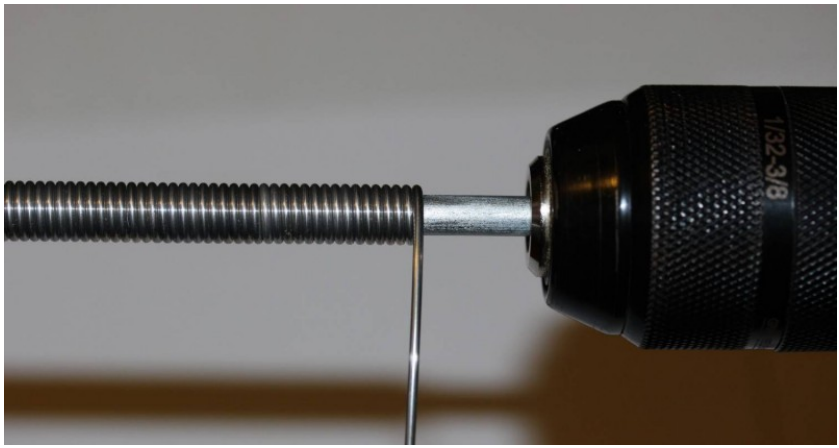
5. Slowly turn on the drill. You'll have to find the right starting speed as the wire is stiff.

6. Use your thumb to guide the wire as it turns to tightly coil it on the mandrel. You want NO gaps between turns of wire and it should tightly fit against the mandrel.





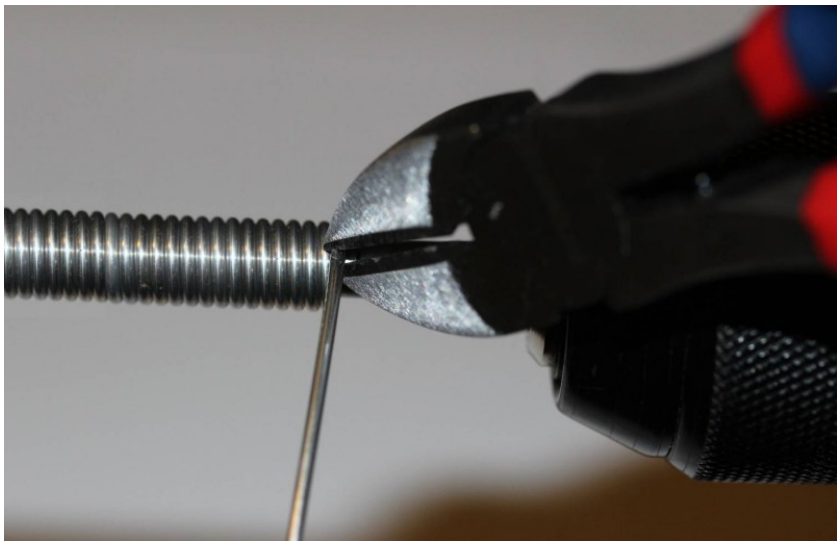
7. Continue spinning the drill until you get within half an inch or so of the drill chuck.



8. Switch your drill to reverse and ***slowly*** reverse the drill to help loosen the tension on the coil. Don't reverse too much or

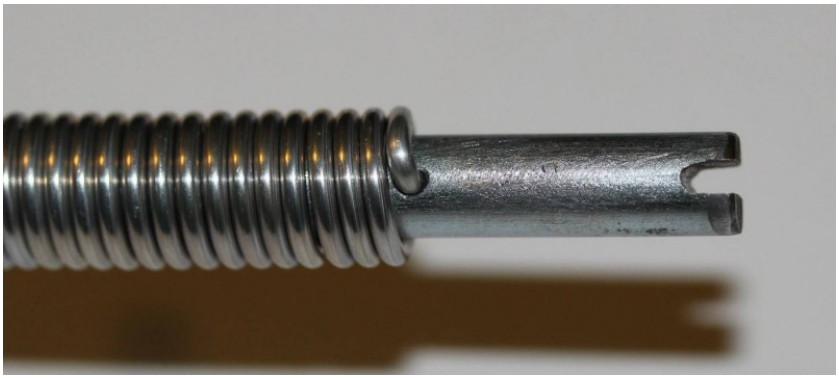
once all the tension is gone you'll start *unwinding* the coil from the top end of the mandrel.

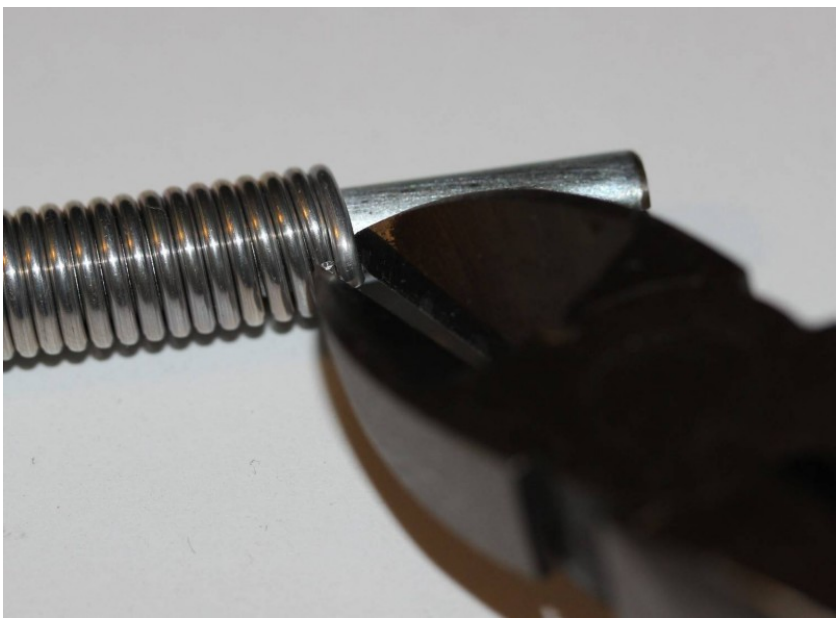
9. Once most of the tension is gone, ***carefully*** snip the wire off as close to the mandrel near the drill chuck as possible.



> **IMPORTANT:** *Again I cannot stress enough the importance of being careful when snipping the wire at the end near the drill chuck. If you haven't released enough tension, the wire coil will violently snap around several times after cutting. The end could cut any part of you near it if you're not wearing a glove.*

10. Snip the end of the coil that was in the slotted end where it started bending or if using the drilled hole then snip the wire where it enters the hole with the cutters.



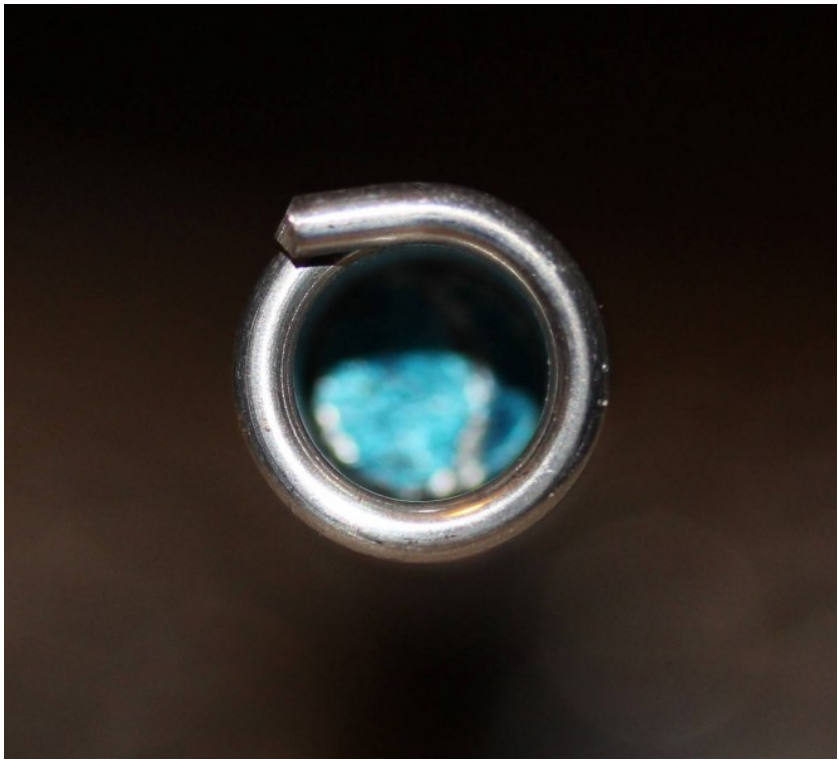


Cutting Your Rings

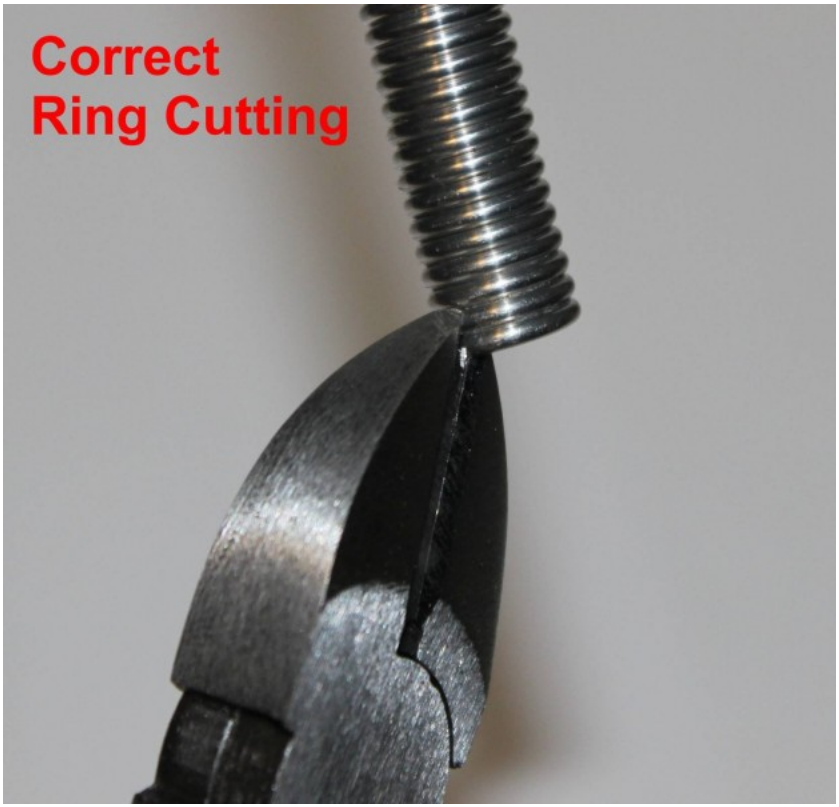
You should have the tightly coiled wire snipped off your mandrel. It's now time to cut off individual rings from the coil.

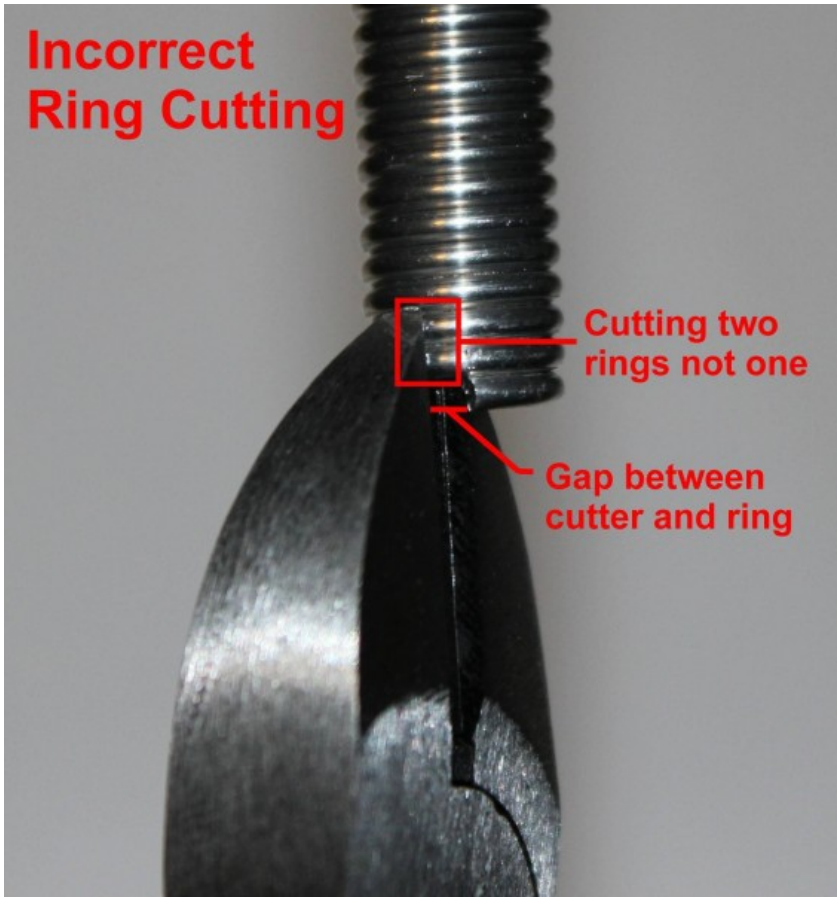
> **Important:** *All coiled wire has a property called "spring back". This means that after you cut the coiled wire off the mandrel the wire will naturally spring back and slightly widen. This is normal. The inside diameter is now a bit larger than the 1/4" mandrel. The rings are still called 1/4" rings which is based on the mandrel diameter.*

1. At one end of the coil, snip off a section so that the wire is even with the rest of the coil. Below is a before picture then an after picture giving you an idea of how it should look.



2. Using the cutters snip the next “ring” up from the currently cut end of the coil. Place the flat side of the diagonal cutters as close to the snipped end of the coil as possible. ONLY place your cutters as wide as the next ring’s wire width. Do not allow the tips to extend to the next ring.


Correct
Ring Cutting



3. Continue cutting off rings in the same fashion until you've reached the end of the coil. You might have a partial ring left over or a small section of wire. Simply discard.

What Do I Do Next?

That's simple. Coil more wire and then cut more rings! Your 1 lb spool of welding wire should make the following number of coils and then rings:

- Each mandrel has about 16" of usable length.
- Each 1 lb spool of wire contains about 280 feet of wire.

- Each 16” long coil uses about 20.5 feet of wire.
- 280 feet of wire divided by 20.5 feet of wire/coil makes about 13 coils.
- A 16” length of coil makes about 250 rings.
- Therefore 13 coils multiplied by 250 rings/coils is a total of about **3250 rings** !

  These numbers are just rough estimates. They all depend on how much of the mandrel you coil each time, how tightly the coil is wound, and the exact gauge of the welding filler wire. Regardless, if you coil the whole one pound spool you’ll still make a lot of rings.

HOURS 7-9: How Do I Weave Rings?

There are hundreds of different chainmail weaves. Most weaves fall into “families” of weaves that are related. Perhaps the easiest chainmail family to start with is the European family of weaves.

And the easiest of the European weave family is **European 4-in-1** or **Euro 4-in-1** . If you’ve seen any chainmail on TV it was probably Euro 4-in-1. The 4-in-1 part means that every ring in the pattern goes through four other rings. If the ring you're adding goes through two rings on the existing pattern, then it must also go through two other rings as well - one ring through a total of four others. If the ring you're adding goes through three ring on the existing pattern, then it must also go through one other ring too - again, one ring through four others.

This weave is a great starting weave when learning how to chainmail. It contains all the basics steps needed along with being a simple weave for beginners to pick up quickly. Other weaves can be difficult to start and often discourage those just starting.

As long as you follow the instructions with the rings laid out as shown, you should have little difficulty picking up Euro 4-in-1.

Before learning to weave, you’ll need to learn the foundation for all good chainmailling; properly opening and closing rings.

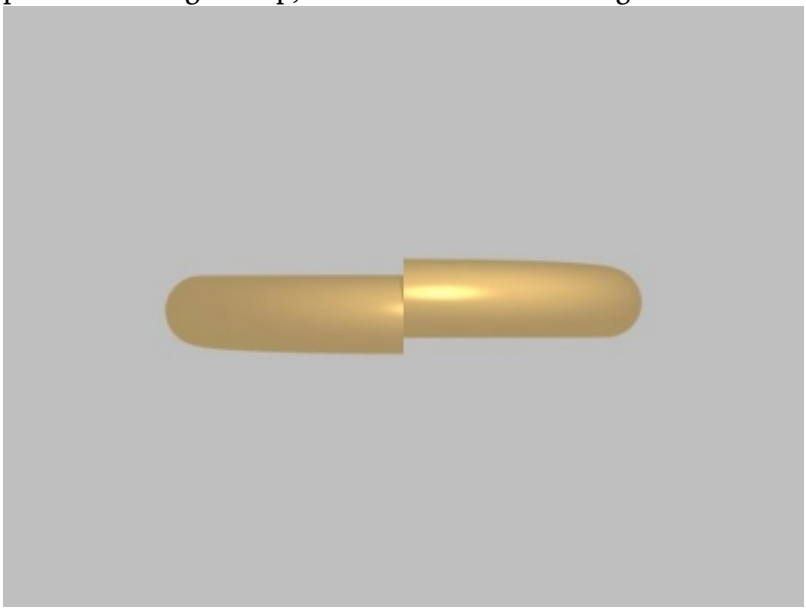
Properly Opening and Closing Rings

Properly opening and closing rings is going to take practice. That’s why the first Practice Exercise involves only opening and closing rings.

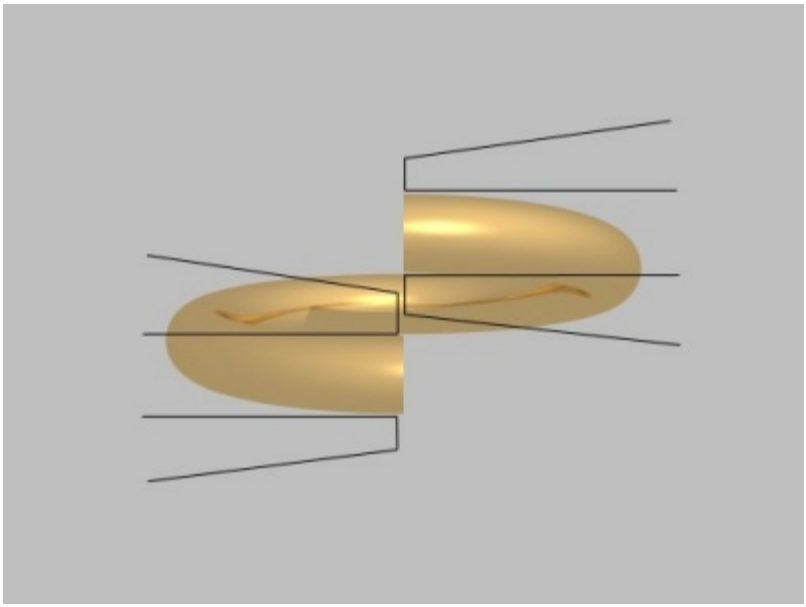
Opening rings

1. Put the jaws of your two pliers on the ring to be opened,each pliers covering 50% or more of the ring. The break in the rings should be at the top, facing up. While applying even pressure with both pairs of pliers, twist the right pliers away from your body while

simultaneously twisting the left pliers towards your body. If your rings have been wound and cut so that the natural break has the left part of the ring on top, then reverse the twisting directions above.

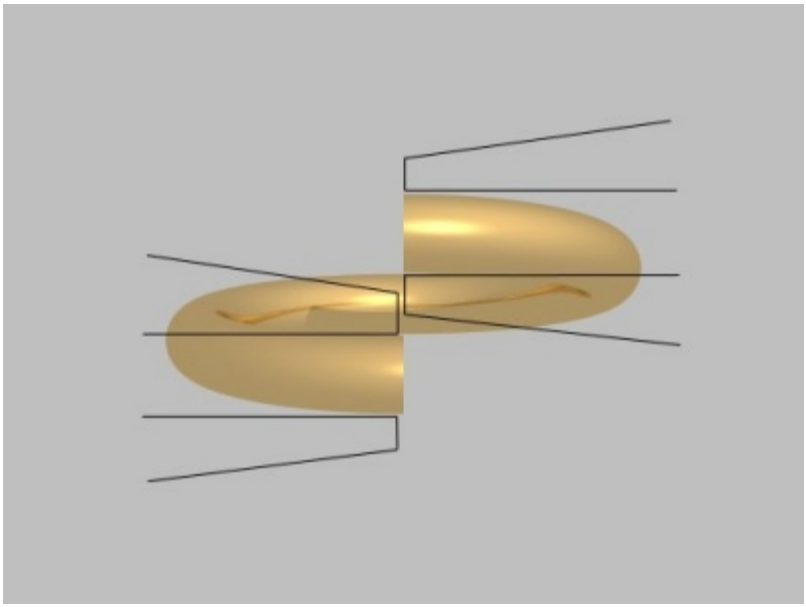


2. The ring should be open far enough to easily pass other rings through it but not open too wide. A good opening size is slightly larger than the gauge of the wire.

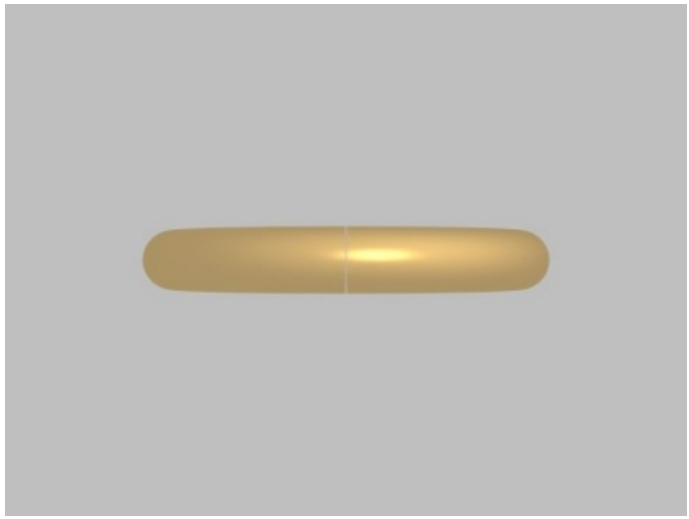


Closing rings

1. Put the jaws of your two pliers on the ring to be closed, each pliers covering 50% or more of the ring. The break in the ring should be at the top, facing up. While applying even pressure with both pairs of pliers, twist the right pliers towards your body while simultaneously twisting the left pliers away from your body. If your rings have been wound and cut so that the natural break has the left part of the ring on top, then reverse the twisting directions above.



2. The ring should be as flat as possible, and the ends as close together as possible, when closed.
   This means you'll often need to push your pliers together as you're closing the ring. All cut rings have a kerf, which is the metal removed because of the cut. This makes the ends slightly farther apart.



You might need to slightly over-twist your rings if they've been made from a metal that's springy. When you release pressure, it will spring back to a flat alignment. Most of the steel rings will require a slight over-twist.

How to Weaving Euro 4-in-1 Instructions

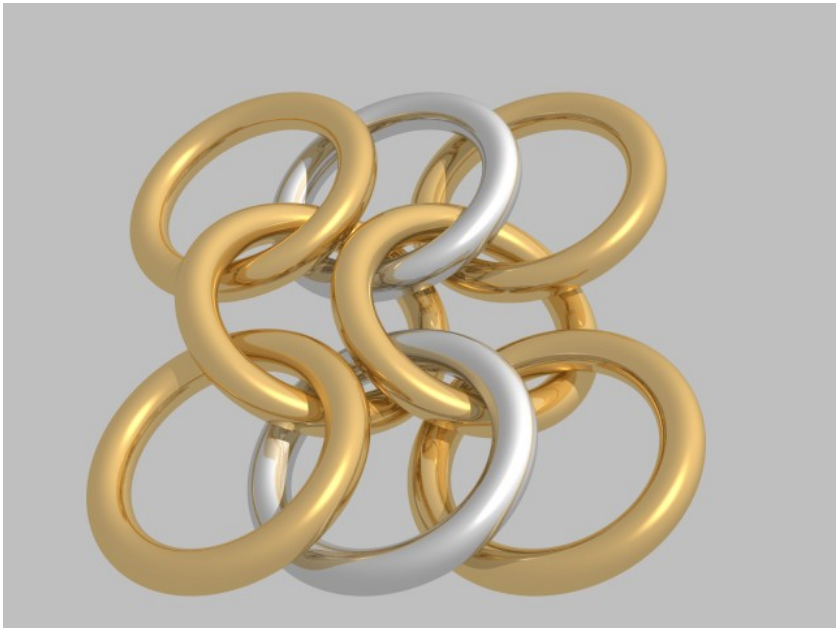
The colors of rings used below are shown for clarity of instructions only. Typically your mail will be all one color depending upon the metal you use and that’s the assumption in these instructions.

STEP 1: Starter rows 1,2, and 3
The first three rows are typically woven differently from the rest. The method shown here, in my opinion, is a fast and easy way to get started.

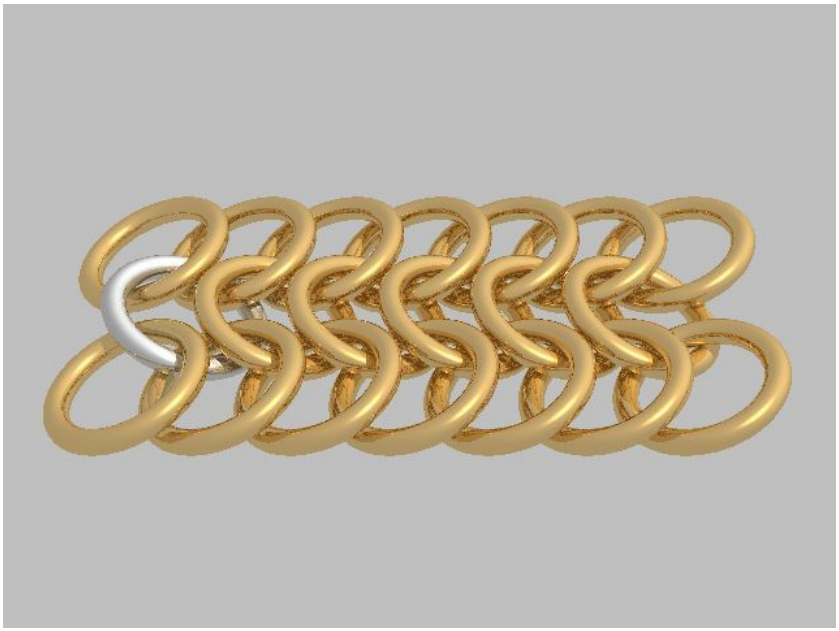
1. Place an open ring, the silver colored ring, through four closed rings and then close the open silver ring.

2. Arrange the five-ring pattern shown below with the tilted silver ring “pointing” to the left.

3. Place an open ring through two closed rings. Now place the open ring of this set through the two closed rings from the previous step, now colored silver, from “underneath”. Close the open ring.



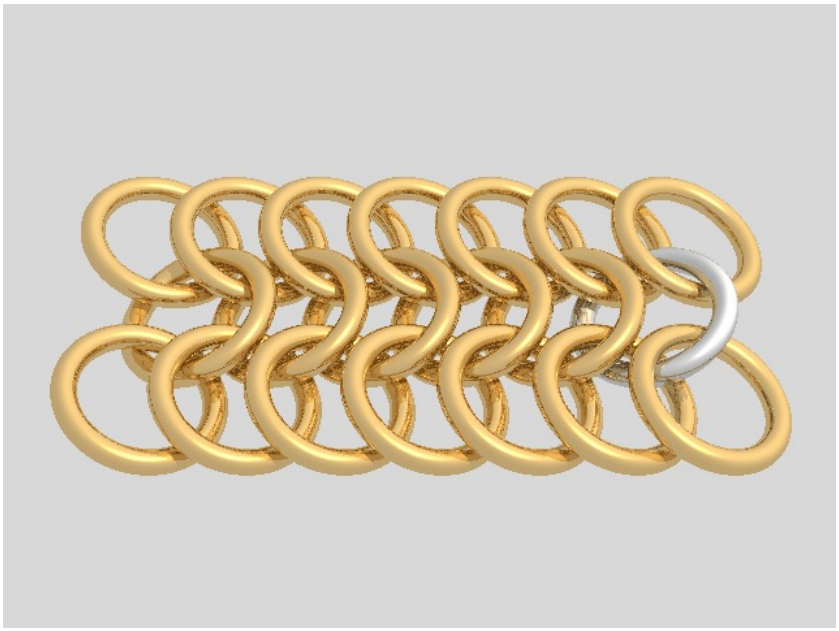
4. Repeat number 3 to the desired length.



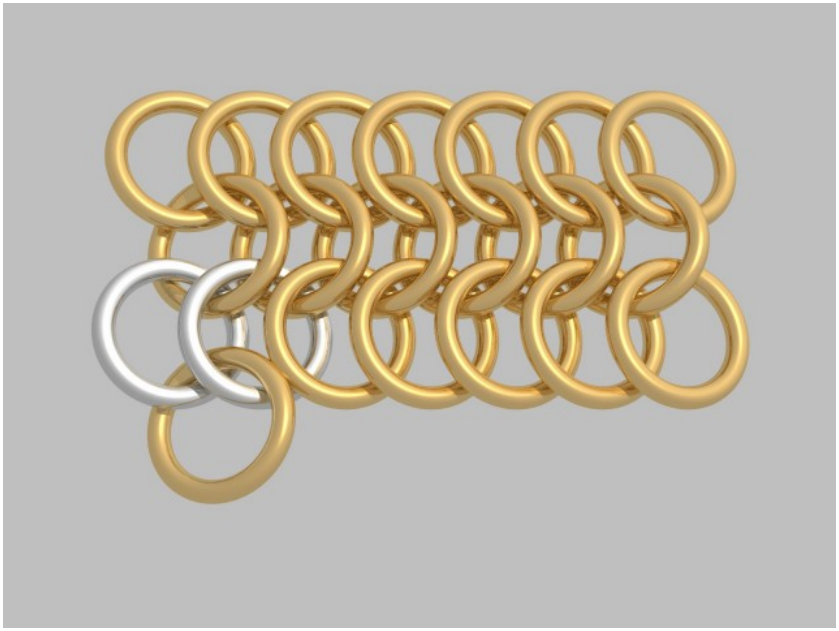
These first three rows should be as long as the finished piece will be long. Additional rings can be added later but it's much harder to weave down on the finished piece than to weave across from the beginning.

STEP 2: Adding additional rows (two at a time)
Now that you've completed the first three rows for the desired length, it's time to add all additional rows.

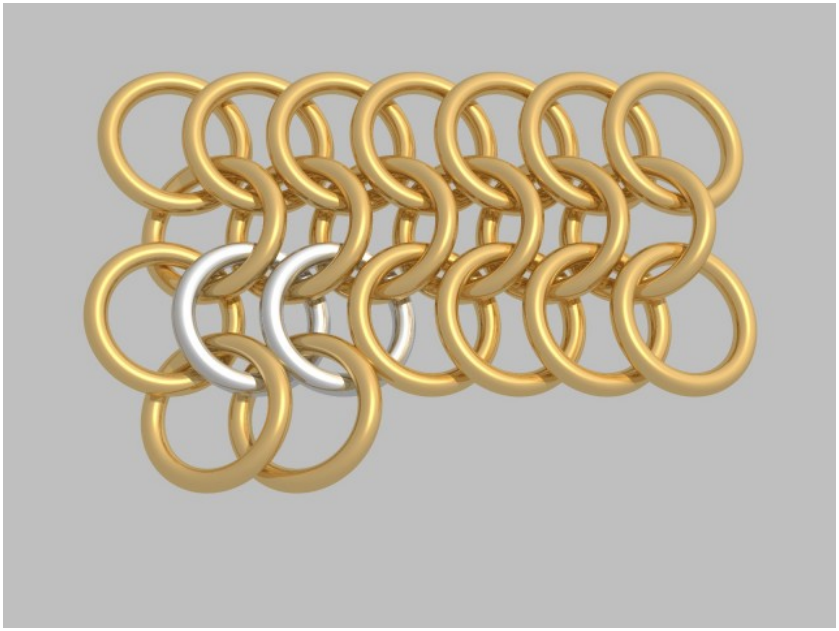
1. Take the completed three-row group from the previous STEP 1 and lay it out as shown in the first picture below where the middle row points to the right. This is opposite to how you created the first three rows.



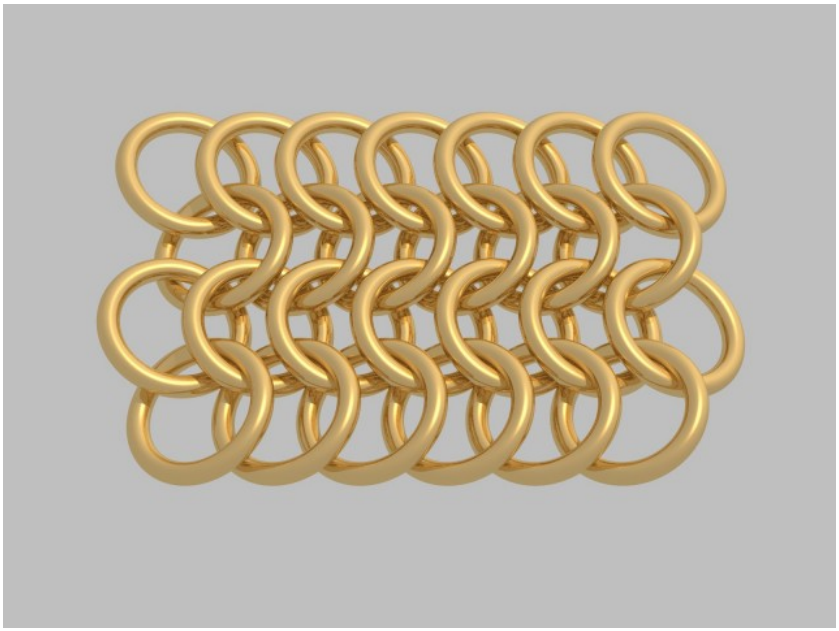
2. Take an open gold ring and weave it up and through the first and second rings on the bottom row, shown in silver, and then close.



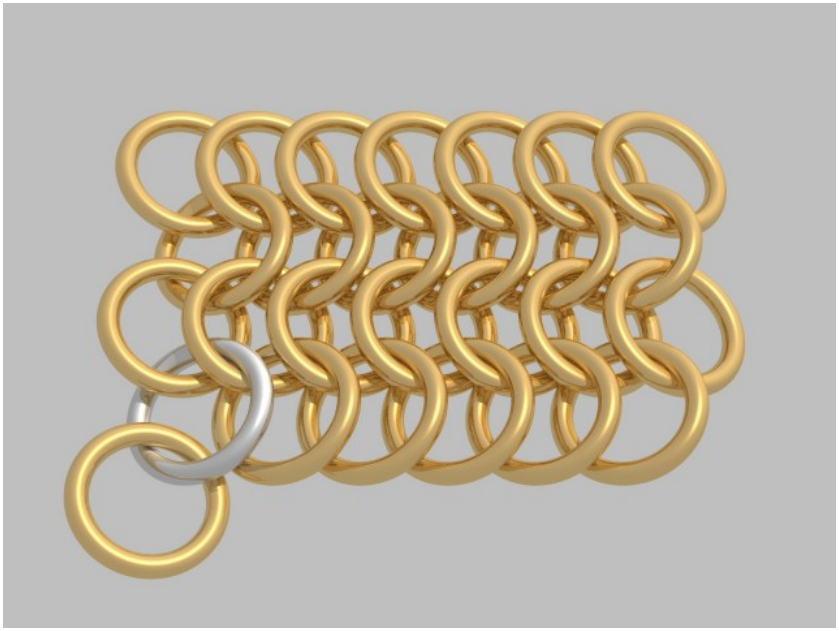
3. Take another open gold ring and weave it up and through rings two and three, shown in silver, and then close.



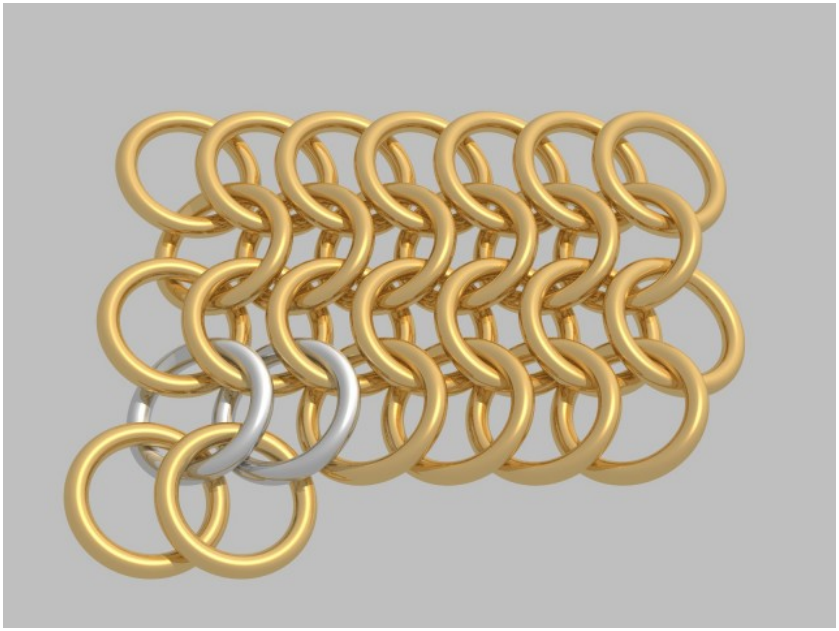
4. Repeat this process of weaving in an open ring up and through one of the previous rings and then the next remaining ring in the row to the end of the row.



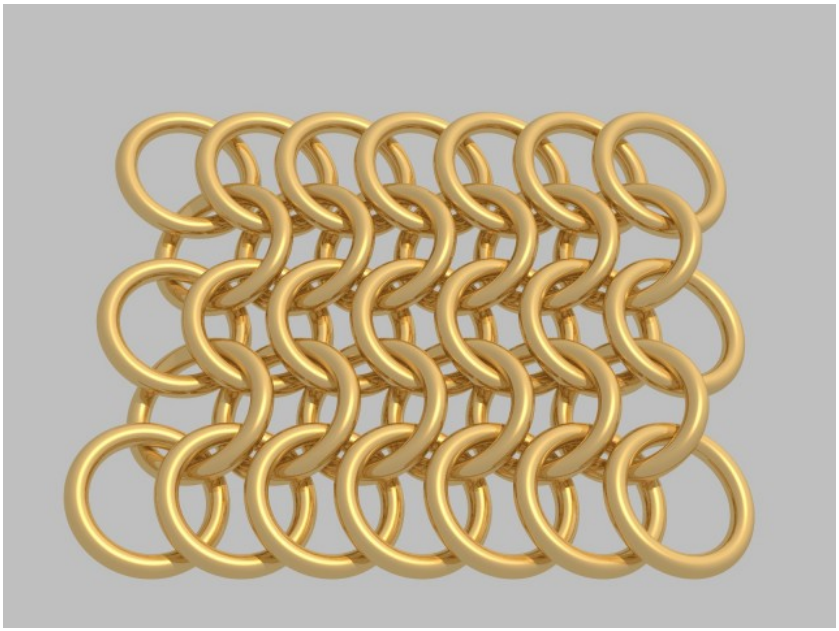
5. For the next row, weave one open golden ring down and through the first ring on the last row, shown in silver, and close.



6. Weave one open golden ring down and through rings one and two, shown in silver, from the previous row and close.



7. Repeat this process of weaving in an open ring down and through one of the previous rings and then the next remaining ring in the row to the end of the row. The last ring on this row will only go through one ring from the previous row.



8. Repeat steps 2 through 7 to add as many rows as desired.

Conclusion

The European patterns naturally contract and expand in the left/ right direction while the up/down moves very little.

You'll find other variations on how to weave this pattern. There is no right or wrong method. Some are faster than others such as the speed weaving method above while others weave top to bottom instead of left to right.

Using a method called *speed weaving* ; you can add two rings at once to the pattern greatly speeding up your weave time. This method is taught in the author's next two volumes currently available on Amazon through links found at the end of this book.

> **Note:** *Weaving in this manner assumes you're right handed. If you're left handed, take the three row starter from STEP 1 number 1 and flip over end-to-end then work from the right-to-the left instead of left-to-right.*

HOURS 10-24: How do I Practice?

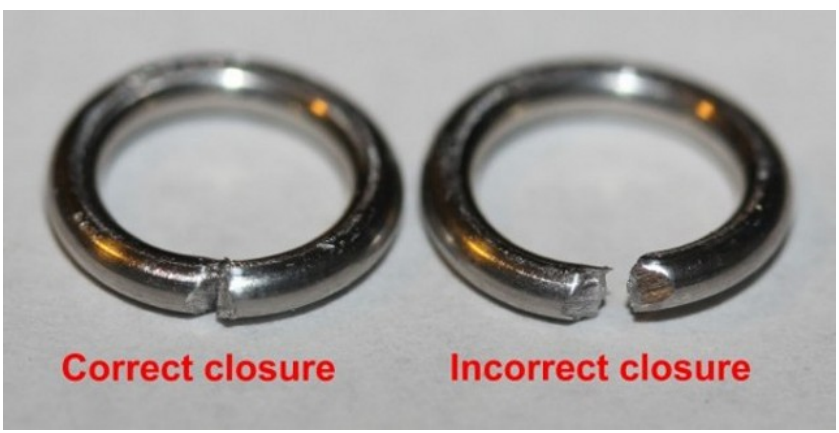
Included are three practice exercises to get you started. You must form a solid foundation of the fundamentals before starting actual projects.

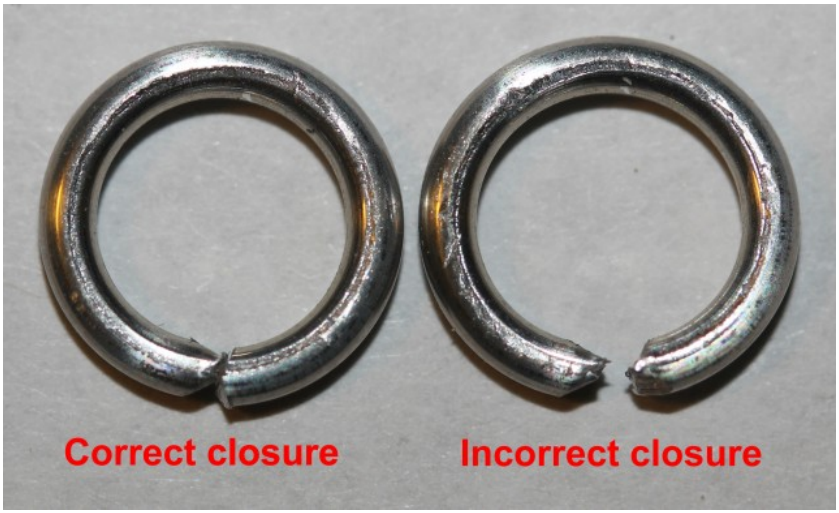
Practice Exercise 1 - Opening and closing rings

This first exercise gives you practice properly opening and closing rings. This is one of the most important exercises you can practice! If you don't learn how to correctly open and close your rings then your finished projects will look terrible and rings can slip out.

Keep in mind the ends of the rings you cut are "pinched" and not flat. The goal during closing hand-cut rings is to get the pinched ends as close together as possible. The instructions below were made on a computer and the ends are flat which won't match your rings.

> **Exercise 1:** Follow the instructions from the **Properly Opening and Closing Rings** section to close several hundred rings you've cut until you feel comfortable opening and closing rings and the closures look good.





Practice Exercise 2 - Starter Rows 1-3

After you master Exercise 1 you'll start weaving real rows of rings. The easiest to start with are the Starter Rows 1-3 from the **How to Weave Euro 4-in-1 Instructions** .

> **Exercise 2:** Weave 1 to 2 strands of starter rows that are 30 rings long on the top and bottom rows and 29 in the middle row.
>
> For each 30 ring long starter rows you'll need the following:

- 60 closed rings (rows 1 and 3)
- 29 open rings (middle row 2)

It's easier and faster while weaving if you pre-close the closed rings required of the exercise though it's not required. Otherwise you'll just need to stop and close each closed ring needed at the time you weave.

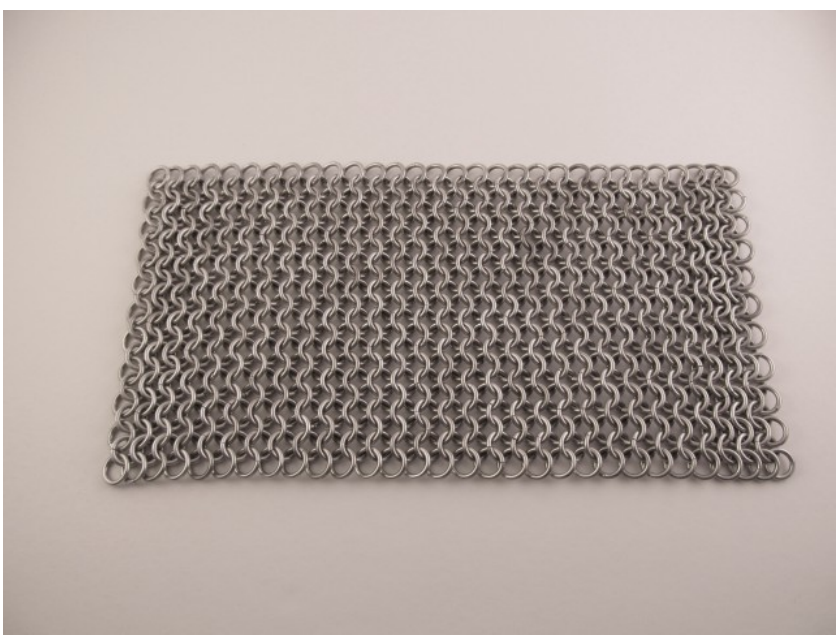
Practice Exercise 3 - Full Rectangle of Euro 4-in-1

Now that you've mastered opening and closing rings in Exercise 1 and then practiced weaving in Exercise 2, you'll now create a full rectangle of Euro 4-in-1.

> **Exercise 3:** Weave a rectangle of Euro 4-in-1 that's 30 rings wide (columns) by 21 rings high (rows). You can take one of the sets of starter rows from Exercise 2 and continue the Euro 4-in-1 instructions with the above dimensions.
>
> For this exercise you'll need the following number of rings:

- 396 closed rings
- 290 open rings

If you keep this rectangle of Euro 4-in-1 woven rings, you can use it as a head start on one of the starter projects in Volume 1 of **Chainmail Made Easy: Beginner's Guide in 7 Easy Steps!**



PROJECT: Euro 4-in-1 Bracelet

This unisex Euro 4-in-1 bracelet builds off what you just learned and is a very simple but elegant jewelry project to make. It's the first three rows of the Euro 4-in-1 weave with two more rows added. A clasp is attached to one end with a smaller ring. This weave makes a great, flat weave for a bracelet or anklet.

The length of the bracelet in this project is 7.5” for women and 9.5” for men. For a better fit, measure your wrist around then if you wish the bracelet looser, add half an inch or more to the measurement. There are approximately 18 rings per inch in this weave and ring size so add or subtract as necessary.

Difficulty: Easy

Materials:

- 1/4"-16 SWG (.064") bright aluminum rings
- 7.5” woman’s bracelet - (about 128 rings total - 76 open/52 closed)
- 9.5” men’s bracelet - (about 163 rings total - 97 open/66 closed)

- 3/16"-18 SWG (.048") bright aluminum ring (1 ring total - 1 open)

- lobster claw clasp

Tools:

- pair of pliers of your choice

Instructions

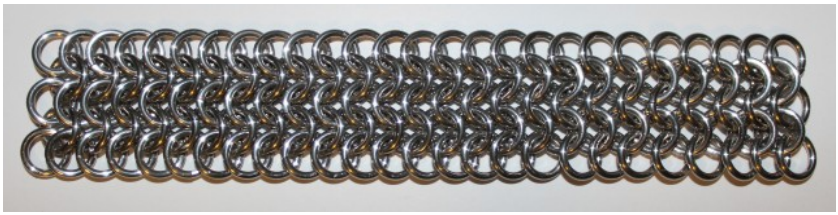
1. Start weaving the Euro 4-in-1 weave Starter Rows 1,2 and 3 section.

2. As you continue you'll have a section that's starting to look like this.

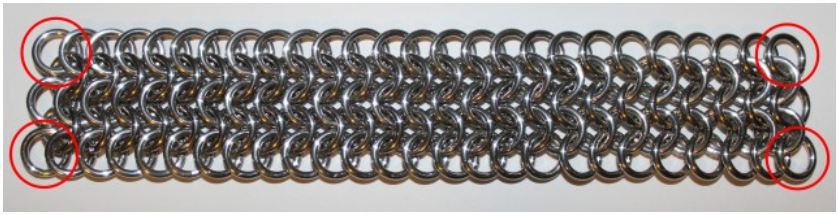
3. Weave a section 26 rings long on the top row for the woman's version or 33 rings long for the men's.

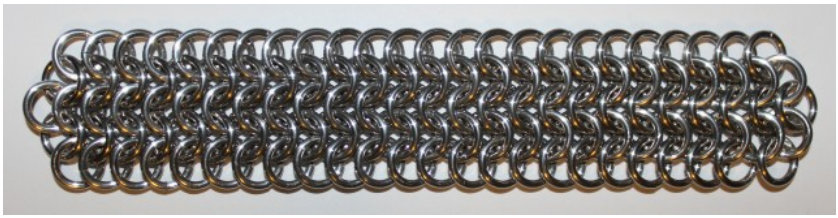
4. Now rotate the weave 180 degrees in either direction.

5. Following the Euro 4-in-1 Weave instructions , add two more rows to the bottom.



6. Remove the four corner rings as shown below in the first picture so it ends up looking like the second picture. This gives the bracelet a more rounded appearance and allows the center rings on each end to be used to connect the clasp.





7. Open the 3/16” ring then weave through the lobster claw clasp and finally close around one of the center rings on either end. Place the bracelet on your wrist, open the lobster claw clasp, and close it around the center ring on the opposite end.

Where Do I Learn More About Chainmailling?

This introductory volume of **Chainmail Made Easy** was meant as a fast and simple introduction to chainmailling getting you practicing as fast as possible. You've learned how to coil and cut rings, how to properly open and close them, then learned one basic weave and practiced it several times.

It's now time to move on to new weaves, a history of chainmail, different kinds of pliers that can be used, other online resources, plus new and practical projects you can make. All this and much more can be found in the next two volumes of this series.

These two volumes can be found at Amazon.com and are listed in the next section, **Other Books in the Series** . Simply click on their title or image and you'll be taken to the book on Amazon.com

I hope you've enjoyed this introductory book on getting you up and chainmailling as fast as possible!

If you've found this book to be valuable, please leave an honest review on Amazon.com by clicking the following link, " ***Review this Book"***

"To be notified when future volumes are released, please click the link below to subscribe."
http://www.ChainmailMadeEasy.com/notify

Other Books in the Series

Thanks for your interest in the other books in this series. Simply click on the titles below or the book covers and you'll be taken to the books listed on Amazon.com.

Volume 1 - " Chainmail Made Easy: Beginner's Guide in 7 Easy Steps! "

- by Jeff Baker

This is the first in a series of books detailing how to chainmail for beginners with absolutely no experience. Chain mail, also known as chainmail, maille, or chainmaille is a great hobby for any age that doesn't involve just making armor.

In this beginner's book you'll learn the following:

- A short history of chain mail
- Different rings used and the kinds of metals
- How to open and close rings correctly
- Tools used like pliers and different kinds
- An overview of the family of chainmail weaves
- How to weave 7 of the more common, simpler weaves shown in 3D graphics
- Resources for purchasing rings and tools

3 Starter Projects:

- Women's Choker Necklace
- Men's Flat Bracelet
- Pouch or Dice Bag

Volume 2 - " Chainmail Made Easy: 8 Wicked Weaves with 8 Practical Projects "

- by Jeff Baker

This is the second in a series of books detailing how to chainmail for beginners with absolutely no experience. In this second volume you'll learn the following:

- How to open and close rings correctly
- Tools used like pliers and different kinds
- How to weave 8 more weaves shown in 3D graphics
- Resources for purchasing rings and tools

8 Wicked Weaves:

- Euro 4-in-1 (also found in Volume 1 - speed weaving version)
- Euro 6-in-1

- Box chain
- GSG
- Spiral
- Jens Pind Linkage
- Helm chain
- Dragonscale

8 Practical Projects:

- Neoprene Bracelet
- Spiral Necklace
- Euro 6-in-1 Belt
- Hand Flower
- Celtic Star Key Chain
- Juggling balls
- GSG Anklet
- Celtic Bracelet
- **9th BONUS PROJECT:** Dragon Inlay Pouch